

BOTH TO YIELD

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN WILL QUIT
SCOWLING AT EACH OTHER.Troops of the Two Nations to Be With-
drawn from the Disputed Terri-
tory at Tien-Tsin.

WALDERSEE A PEACEMAKER

TROUBLE ENDED BY INTERVENTION
OF THE GERMAN COMMANDER.Statement Made that Britain Has No
Intention of Engaging in War with
Russia Over Chinese Questions.

FRENCH SOLDIERS QUIETER

OVER FORTY ARRESTS MADE IN THE
TIEN-TSIN CONCESSIONS.Foreign Envoys at Peking Making
Slow Progress in Reaching a Con-
clusion as to Indemnities.

LONDON, March 18.—The Times, this morning, makes the following announce-ment: "We learn that Count Von Waldersee has intervened, as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China, to put an end to the mutually hostile attitude of the British and Russian troops at Tien-Tsin." There is no confirmation of this statement in other quarters, but it has an air of extreme probability and will be received by England with feelings of considerable relief.

The Daily Mail, in an editorial, which frankly faces a disagreeable situation, says: "We must admit that this is no time to risk fresh quarrels. Our armaments are inefficient and our fleet in the far East is so weak that its position would be perilous. It is a painful process for the nation to have its face slapped, but until the country compels the government to put our house in order it is a humiliation to which we must accustom ourselves."

TROOPS WILL WITHDRAW.

Both British and Russian Soldiers
Will Quit Disputed Territory.

LONDON, March 18.—On the highest official authority, a dispatch from Tien-Tsin is authorized to announce that the difficulty at Tien-Tsin between the Russians and British over the construction of a railroad dis-puted in territory claimed by both, will probably be solved by the withdrawal of both the British and Russian troops from the ground in dispute.

There is a disposition here to think too much has been made of the Anglo-Russian incident at Tien-Tsin and a more hopeful view of the affair is taken to-day. The statement, in Dr. Morrison's dispatch, yesterday, to the London Times, from Peking, is taken to mean that the combined efforts of the interested powers are having the effect of causing St. Petersburg to check any tendency to any undue aggressiveness on the part of Russian officials in China. The comments of the afternoon newspapers here repeat the views of the majority of the morning papers, namely, that diplo-macy will be able to smooth the friction.

The officials of the British Foreign Office have not yet received official confirmation of Russia's alleged backdown in regard to Manchuria, Turkestan, Mongolia, and inquiries on the subject are now being made at St. Petersburg and Peking. The British Foreign Office is not relaxing its efforts to secure a more satisfactory statement of the intentions of Russia, but the officials deprecate the British agitation on the subject. On all sides it is officially and otherwise said that Great Britain has not the slightest intention of resorting to hostilities against Russia, whatever may be the outcome of the present negotiations.

While hostilities are out of the question, it is not unlikely that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia will become strained almost to the breaking point. Possibly British warships may be dispatched to bring pressure to bear upon Russia, but war will not result, unless some fracas, quite unexpected by London and St. Petersburg, occurs between the op-posing forces at Tien-Tsin. This assertion is based upon exhaustive inquiries made by the Associated Press in London. A prominent British official, often the mouthpiece of the government, whose position makes it undesirable that he should be named in this connection, said, this evening: "It is useless for our newspapers to use provoca-tive language. They forget that we have a great army in South Africa and that we have no other army, nor the makings of one elsewhere. It is impossible to go to war with Russia."

A semi-official statement was issued, this evening, to the effect that the much-talked-of assurances of the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorf, to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, were made Feb. 6, and evidently referred to the Russo-Chinese agreement concluded at Port Arthur, last Nov-ember and not to the Manchurian conven-tion.

Incidents at the Chinese legation, this afternoon, were reviewed by the reply: "His Excellency has gone to bed," which was, presumably, the Celestial equivalent of an assurance that the Chinese minister preferred to say nothing as to the most re-cent developments. The Japanese legation was equally noncommittal. It is understood that one of the views is that the dispute may eventually be referred to arbitration. Replying to Sir Ashmole-Barlett, con-servative, Mr. Balfour, the government leader, said, in the House of Commons, to-day, that the government did not pos-sess any information indicating any decline in British influence in the Yang-Tze prov-ince. As to the Russian claim for the waters of Blondo and Elliott islands, the British government had certainly not ac-cepted this claim. The government had re-ceived no communication on the subject from Russia. The Russian admiral had remonstrated against the presence in the waters of Elliott island of H. M. Plover, which was engaged in pursuing pirates.

But British ships had a perfect right, under the treaty of Tien-Tsin to go there. The questions regarding the dispute at Tien-Tsin were parried by the under secre-tary of foreign affairs, in refusing to an-swer them without notice. William Red-mond raised Nationalist cheers by asking why Great Britain had hoisted the white flag and backed down after threatening to use force of arms.

Arrests at Tien-Tsin.
TIEN-TSIN, March 18.—The Anglo-Rus-sian dispute is unchanged. The French troops are quieter. Over forty arrests have been made.

SLOW WORK AT PEKING.

Envoys Accomplishing Little in Set-
tling the Indemnity Question.
PEKING, March 18.—Little was ac-complished at to-day's meeting of the foreign ministers, owing to the delay of the foreign governments in agreeing to the conclusions reached in the matter of indemnity claims. No minister is allowed full liberty to act for his government, all the instructions being adopted referendum (subject to further consideration.) The court ceremonial on the occasion of the reception of a minister was the subject of conversation, but nothing was decided upon.

General Chaffee and H. G. Squires, the United States charge d'affaires, have ac-cepted a property adjoining the legation suitable for barracks and capable of hous-ing 150 men.

The Point in Dispute.

BERLIN, March 18.—Regarding the Man-churian controversy, a high official pointed out to a representative of the Associated Press, to-day, that the papers had neg-lected to emphasize the fact that the mat-ter involved is not the status quo which Russia has established for herself in Man-churia by force of arms, but a separate agreement outside of this. "If Russia makes such a subsequent agreement," said the official in question, "some other power can do the same thing, which would mean 'good-night' to the entente cordiale of the powers. No power wishes to dispute Rus-sia's rights to her conquests in Manchuria, and we understand that the United States government makes no objection at this point."

Railway Opened.

PEKING, March 18.—The railroad be-tween Peking and Chan-Sing-Ou was opened Saturday in the presence of the French and Belgian ministers. There was a review of the troops as a feature of the celebration.

Minister Coughs Dismiss.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces the sailing to-day of United States Minister Conger. The con-dition of Li Hung Chang has improved.

KEEPING HER SECRET

MRS. HELEN HALL HAS NOT YET DIS-
CLOSED HER PROGRAMME.Possibly Has a Deed for Millionaire
Gilmann's Property—No Admi-
nistrators Appointed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 18.—After a long hearing in the Probate Court, Judge Nobbs to-day denied the application of Edward S. Percival and Edward L. Norton for appointment as administrators of the estate of the late millionaire George F. Gilmann. The application was supported by a part of the heirs only, and a further hearing on the question will be held to-morrow. Mrs. Helen Hall made no ap-pearance to-day, either in person or by counsel, and her alleged claims on the es-tate formed no part of the proceedings.

After the hearing to-night an extended conference took place between the various counsel, but apparently with no result, and the day closed with suggestions of an appeal by one party or the other, what-ever the final decision of the court. With the nonappearance of Mrs. Helen Hall in the court to-day the question was opened as to what her claims, if any, on the es-tate might be. Her failure to appear was considered as prima facie evidence that she would take no part in the contest over the administration of the estate, and the concurrent opinion to-night is that her share in the property of the millionaire tea merchant must depend on some deed executed before his death. In this event, it will not be until the actual adminis-tration of the estate begins that the mys-tery will be solved.

Value of the Estate.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The disposition of the estate of the late George F. Gilman, of Bridgeport, Conn., continues to attract attention both in this city and at Bridgeport, Conn. It is announced by one of the heirs that Theophilus Gilmann and Edward L. Norton, the administrators appointed in New York have discovered \$305,000 to the credit of George F. Gilmann in the National Bank of North America in New York city. Aside from the \$750,000 worth of real estate involved in the partition suit instituted in the New York Supreme Court last Monday by Frederic and Theophilus Gilmann, half-brothers, this bank account is the most valuable asset known to have been found by the administrators in their search through strong boxes and safety deposit vaults. There is a growing belief among the heirs that the value of the estate has been greatly overestimated and that it will not amount to more than \$3,000,000.

ATE POISONED BERRIES.

Three Boys Who Were Searching for
Wintergreen and Made a Mistake.

SHARON, Pa., March 18.—Three boys, in search of wintergreen, on Wintergreen hill, about half a mile west of Sharpeville, this afternoon, ate a quantity of poisoned berries, and died in terrible agony about an hour later. They were Claude Morford, aged fifteen; Fred Morford, aged seventeen, and Howard Miller, aged thirteen. The boys gathered a large quantity of red berries, and ate heartily of them. In a very short time the boys were thrown into terrible convulsions, and all died within an hour.

Storm in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 18.—A heavy storm prevailed here. Two inches of rain fell last night in two hours. The wind is thirty-one miles an hour from the north-west. The rain ceased at daylight, but the wind still continues. The railroad is tied up by serious washouts. Telegraph com-munication with the north and west shores is partly interrupted. The damage done by the storm is unknown. The storm is un-doubtedly more severe in the interior of the island.

SCHOOL LAWS

HOW NATIVES OF THE PHILIPPINES
ARE TO BE EDUCATED.Provisions of the Public Instruction
Act Recently Adopted by the
Taft Commission.

SCHOOL IN EVERY PUEBLO

ONE THOUSAND TRAINED UNITED
STATES TEACHERS WANTED.Whole Archipelago to Be American-
ized Soon as Possible by Introduc-
tion of English Language.

OTHER LAWS FOR THE ISLAND

NOT LESS THAN SIX HOURS TO CON-
STITUTE A DAY'S LABOR.Civil Government to Be Established
in the Island of Romblon—Pun-
ishment of Murderers.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Quite a num-ber of the acts of the Philippine commis-sion, as promulgated by the military au-thorities in the islands, have been received at the War Department. One of the most important, that for establishing a depart-ment of public instruction in the islands, already has been briefly reported by cable from Manila. It provides for a general de-partment of public instruction, with a cen-tral office at Manila, under direction of a general superintendent, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum. Schools are to be established in every pueblo in the archipelago, where prac-ticable, and those already established shall be reorganized, where necessary. The salaries of the division superintend-ents and teachers and the curricula for primary, secondary and other public schools are to be established by the su-perintendent. He also is to exercise general supervision over the entire department. There are to be ten school divisions in the archipelago, each with a division superin-tendent, and there is to be a supervisory board, composed of the general superin-tendents, and four members to be ap-pointed by the Philippine commission, who shall consider the general subject of edu-cation in the islands and make regulations, etc. According to the terms of the act, the English language, as soon as practi-cable, shall be made the basis of all pub-lic instruction, and soldiers may be detail-ed as instructors until replaced by trained teachers.

Authority is given to the general super-intendent to obtain from the United States a thousand trained teachers at salaries of not less than \$75 nor more than \$100 per month, the exact salary to be fixed ac-cording to the efficiency of the teacher. The act provides that no teacher or other person "shall teach or criticize the doc-trines of any church, religious sect or de-nomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect in any public school. Violation of this section is made punishable by summary dismissal from the public service. It is provided, however, that it may be lawful for the priest or minister of the pueblo where the school is situated to teach religion for one-half hour, three times a week, in the school buildings, to pupils whose parents desire it. But if any priest, minister or religious teacher use this opportunity "for the purpose of arousing disloyalty to the United States, or of discouraging the attendance of pupils, or interfering with the discipline of schools," the division superintendent may forbid such offending priest from entering the school building thereafter.

The act also provides for a normal school at Manila for the education of na-tives in the science of teaching. It ap-proximates \$400,000 for school buildings, \$250,000 for text-books and other supplies for the current calendar year, \$25,000 for the normal school, \$15,000 for the organization and maintenance of a trade school in Manila, and the same amount for a school of agri-culture.

Among the other acts is one declaring all persons in arms against the authority of the United States, in the Philippine islands, and all persons aiding or abetting them on the 1st day of April, 1901, or thereafter, in-eligible to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in the Philippine islands. Another act provides for the free admission into the islands of all supplies and materials for the use of the army or navy or of the insular government. Still another act regu-lates the hours of labor. It provides that the heads of departments and offices in the Philippine civil service shall require of all employes of whatever grade or class, not less than six hours of labor each day, not including the time for lunch, and exclusive of Sundays and public holidays. Provision for leaves of absence, with pay, is as fol-lows: Employes receiving less than \$600, fifteen days; between \$600 and \$1,000, twenty days; from \$1,000 to \$1,500, thirty days, and above \$1,500, thirty-five days leave.

ANOTHER PACIFIC PROVINCE.

Maj. E. M. Johnson, Jr., to Be Gov-
ernor of Romblon Island.

ROMBLON, Island of Romblon, March 17, by mail from Boac, Island of Marinduque, March 18.—The question of at-taching the island of Marinduque to the province of Tayabas, discussed by the American Philippines Commission, since its ar-rival here, has been decided in the nega-tive. The sentiment of the people was wholly in favor of forming a separate province. A population of 50,000 was represented during the discussion, and the commit-tee has met intelligent delegations from all the towns on the island. "There are 300 insurgents still in the mountains of Mar-induque, but otherwise the inhabitants are anxious for the pacification of the island, and to accept American sovereignty. This port will be the capital of the newly formed province, composed of ad-jacent islands. It is situated at the mouth of a deep valley, and has a splendid har-bor. The people are thrifty and prosper-ous, and there are no insurgents here." Major Evan M. Johnson, Jr., of the Twen-ty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, will be Gov-

ernor, and Captain Albert S. Williams, of the same regiment, will be treasurer of the new province.

Judge Taft has announced Captain Band-holtz to be chairman of the various com-mittees of natives formed to organize mu-nicipal law in the towns of Marinduque. Judge Taft has promised that the com-mission will return and organize the prov-ince of Marinduque.

Major Smith, commanding the American garrison on this island, has issued an order requiring all natives to live in the five principal towns where American troops are stationed. Those natives who continue to live in the country will be con-sidered insurgents. A few insurgents have recently been killed or wounded near these towns and their supplies have been de-stroyed. The inhabitants of this island favor a drastic policy toward the insur-gents.

The American Philippines Commission will soon prepare a recommendation to Pres-ident McKinley on the character and form of the general civil government to be es-tablished in the archipelago. The matter has as yet received only informal consid-eration.

ATROCITIES BY FILIPINOS.

Action in Cases of Natives Charged
with Murder, Treason, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The records in the cases of thirty-four Filipino na-tives charged with various offenses against military discipline in the Philippines, in-cluding murder, treason and other acts of violence, have been received at the War Department. These records make plain the method pursued by the insurgents to terrorize the native inhabitants of the islands and show cases of atrocities com-mitted upon the latter where they de-clined to comply with demands and the exactions of the so-called Filipino govern-ment. In one case nine insurgents masked, fully armed, seized in the night a family of five persons and killed them with bolos. The motive for the murder was the punish-ment of the family for refusing to pay taxes in support of the insurgent govern-ment. The guilty natives were sentenced to hard labor for thirty years. In one case under the orders of a lieutenant colonel

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TRAIN JUMPS THE TRACK

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE ROCK
ISLAND RAILWAY IN IOWA.Fifteen Passengers Badly Injured
and Others Severely—Trouble Due
to "Kinking" of the Rails.

GRAND JUNCTION, Ia., March 18.—Chil-cazo, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train No. 20, bound for Fort Dodge, jumped the track while going at full speed, about two miles north of here, to-day, and a number of passengers were injured. The locomotive remained on the rails, but the two passenger cars and mail car left the track and the tender was overturned. The injured are:

CELIA WEBSTER, Paton, Ia., seriously hurt; arm broken.
MRS. HALL, Stuart, Ia., badly hurt.
A. M. MICKAN, Perry, Ia., foot hurt.
C. A. LADLEFF, Des Moines, slightly hurt.
W. L. McNEAL, Fort Dodge, hurt about head.
DAVID MCKEAN, Pomeroy, seriously hurt internally.
LEE YORK, Des Moines, back hurt.
W. D. PHILLIPS, Des Moines, nose broken, otherwise shaken up.
E. L. M'COOK, Des Moines, cut over eye, not serious.

JOSEPH STAFFORD, Tiskilwa, Ill., hurt on head, not serious.
FRED BULLEN, Des Moines, back hurt, not serious.
RICHARD WILTSIE, Grand Junction, Ia., arm cut, back hurt.
O. B. GRANT, of Fort Dodge, Ia., super-in-tendent of the Mason City & Fort Dodge Railway, severely.

Many others whose names could not be learned were more or less injured. The en-gineer, fireman and brakeman escaped with slight injuries, and materially assisted in rescuing the passengers from the wreck. A number of physicians left here at once for the scene, and the most seriously in-jured were brought here. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the "kink-ing" of the rails, no other cause being ap-parent.

PRESENTED TO EDWARD

DIPLOMATS AT LONDON RECEIVED
BY THE BRITISH KING.Earl Carrington, the Special Amba-
sador of His Majesty, Greeted
with Honors in Paris.

LONDON, March 18.—United States Am-bassador Choate and the other ambas-sadors and ministers to Great Britain pre-sented their credentials to King Edward, at Marlborough House, at noon to-day. Each member of the diplomatic corps ar-rived in a royal carriage, drawn by two horses, and was attended by three royal servants attired in long scarlet cloaks. All the diplomats wore levee dress with orders and decorations, with the excep-tion, of course, of Ambassador Choate, who wore ordinary evening dress. The foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, introduced the visitors to the King, who was attired in a field marshal's uniform.

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris says: Earl Carrington, special ambas-sador of King Edward to announce official-ly to the French government and certain other governments the death of Queen Vic-toria, and the accession of Edward VII, arrived this afternoon at the Gare du Nord, where he was received by M. Crozier, chief of the protocole, and Baron Roujoux, on behalf of President Loubet, in the wait-ing room of the station, which was decora-ted for the reception of the mission. A squad of infantry rendered honors. After the exchange of greetings the mission drove in closed carriages to the Hotel Ritz, where Earl Carrington will remain until the mis-sion proceeds to Madrid on the same er-rand. The carriages were escorted by cuirassiers. A few hives were heard as the mission left the station and there were isolated cries along the route of "Vive Kruger" and "Vive les Boers." Earl Car-rington will be received at the Elysee Pa-lace to-morrow by M. Loubet, who will give a banquet in honor of the mission in the evening.

MANY ARRESTS

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION BY STU-
DENTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.Streets Patrolled by a Large Force of
Troops and Eight Hundred Per-
sons Taken into Custody.

WHIPS USED BY COSSACKS

WHO DROVE TEACHERS AND GIRL
PUPILS OFF THE STREETS.Action of the Soldiers Resented by
Some of the Women, Who, How-
ever, Vainly Resisted Arrest.

DISORDER AT OTHER PLACES

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN PEITED
WITH ORANGES BY STUDENTS.Serious Disturbances at Buda-Pesth—
200 Oporto Rioters Placed on
Portuguese Warships.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The stu-dents organized to-day what is proposed to be an imposing demonstration in front of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Victor, the girl who committed suicide some years ago in a dungeon of the political prison in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in order to escape in-famous persecutions.

Immediately crowds assembled on the Nevski Prospekt, the principal street of the city, and the adjacent thoroughfares. The military in even greater numbers oc-cupied the district, closed the entrances of all houses and shops, patrolled the streets and time after time cleared the pavements, making many arrests, including teachers and pupils of the higher grade girls' school. Several of these young women resisted ar-rest. The demonstration was held, but owing to the presence of the troops, it was rather a mild affair, although for a time serious consequences seemed likely to fol-low the brutality of the Cossacks in driv-ing back the people with whips.

A number of students who had recently protested against the excommunication of Count Tolstoy assembled inside the cathed-ral and began smoking, shouting, throwing things at the holy images and whistling while the sacred elements were being pre-pared for the sacrament. Thereupon, the congregation began to thrust the distur-bers outside, and a general fight ensued. One of the cathedral banners was seized by the students who used it in the fighting outside the cathedral, where proclama-tions were thrown among the crowd, con-taining such phrases as "Long live liberty and free government," and "Down with the Czar," and "Down with rotten offi-cials." Finally the students unfurled a red flag, and an attempt by the police to seize it was the signal for a general fight.

Many Students Injured.

LONDON, March 18.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg describe fierce fighting between the Demonstrators and the Cos-sacks. The latter charged the mob at a gal-lop, and the people replied with volleys of stones. A Cossack officer who was struck on the head by an iron bolt, was unhorsed. The Cossacks, on seeing their leader fall, dismounted and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, using their whips freely on the peo-ple, many of whom were injured seriously, although nobody was killed. Altogether eight hundred students were arrested.

A later dispatch says: "The fight lasted for an hour and the disorders until the evening. From seven hundred to eight hun-dred students were driven by the police and Cossacks into the surrounding yards, where they were detained for examination by the minister of justice. Faces were cut open by the whips of the Cossacks. Old women were crushed almost to death. A child was killed and it is said there were other fatalities, though it is impossible to confirm the rumor. Further disorders are expected to-morrow."

MORE TROUBLE IN HUNGARY.

Crosses Nailed to the Walls of a Un-
iversity by Buda-Pesth Students.

BUDA-PESTH, March 18.—Serious dis-turbances have occurred here between the university officials and the students in con-sequence of orders issued by the minister of instruction for the removal of all crosses from the lecture rooms of the university. In spite of this prohibition, when the rooms were opened this morning, the professors discovered that the students had gadin en-trance and nailed crosses to the walls. The officials commenced to remove the religious emblems, but were hustled and in-sulted by the students. Some of the latter, however, supported the officials, and vio-lent scenes ensued and the lectures were suspended. The matter will be discussed in Parliament.

The university senate has decided to sus-pend lectures for two days in consequence of the conflict over the removal of crosses, and the students have been warned that a repetition of the disorders will lead to the closing of the university.

Confessions Extorted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18.—At the first day of the trial of the nineteen Bul-garians accused of belonging to the revolu-tionary committee at Sofia and of fomenting disorder in Salonica, Monastir and Kosovo, recently begun at Salonica, a sensation was occasioned by a declaration by two of the accused that the confessions previously made by them were extorted by the use of the bastinado and by other ill treatment, to which they were sub-jected while in prison. They now deny the charges brought against them.

Rioters Confined on Warships.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch received here from Lisbon says the prisoners, num-bering about 200, captured recently in the conflicts with the authorities at Oporto and elsewhere, were removed this morning on board of two war vessels in order to prevent attempts to rescue them.

Peited with Oranges.

DUBLIN, March 18.—Valleys of oranges
were thrown by the students of Trinity
College at Timothy Harrington, the new

lord mayor of Dublin, as the inaugural pro-cession passed the college to-day. This was the only hostile demonstration on the occasion of Mr. Harrington's inauguration as lord mayor. The police prevented the people in the procession from storming the college inclosure.

Graves of Victims Decorated.

BERLIN, March 18.—To-day being the anniversary of the street fights in Berlin in the insurrection of 1848 the customary decoration of the graves of the victims took place in Friedrichshain Cemetery, many thousands participating.

Rising in Persia.

LONDON, March 18.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse reports a serious rising in Teheran, Persia, because certain reforms have been attempted by the Shah.

WANTON MURDER.

Man Fatally Shot While His Daughter
Was Claspng His Knees.

CHICAGO, March 18.—As a sequel to a chicken theft Charles Rinck was shot and killed by Daniel Peters. Within ten min-utes after the shooting a large crowd gathered at Peter's home and threatened to lynch him, but the timely arrival of the patrol wagon with policemen prevented mob violence. The cause of the quarrel was the theft of fifteen chickens from Rinck's hen roost. Four of the missing hens were, it is claimed, found in Peter's chicken coop. Rinck, accompanied by his four-year-old daughter, started out to get a war-rant for Peter's arrest. When Rinck en-tered the house he met Peter and accused him of stealing the chickens. Witnesses say Peters drew his revolver and fired four shots at Rinck, all taking effect. While the fatal shots were being fired Rinck's baby girl clasped her father's knees, too fright-ened to move. Her clothing was dyed crimson with the life-blood of her father.

HARRISON AND THE BOERS.

What the Dead Ex-President Said to
D. B. Hill Last December.

NEW YORK, March 18.—About 200 people sat down to the fifty-second annual ban-quet of the St. Patrick's Society in Brook-lyn to-night. Ex-Governor Hill made the principal speech of the evening. In dis-cussing the South African war Mr. Hill said:

"I do not violate any confidence when I say that at an interview which I had at Washington on Dec. 8 last with ex-Pres-ident Harrison, one of our greatest lawyers and statesmen, whose recent death the whole country is now lamenting—in dis-cussing some of our great questions, I was necessary to be mentioned, and a refer-ence having been made to the South Afri-can struggle, he said: 'I will tell you, me, and, with much feeling and impressiveness, said:

'Governor Hill, I am an American, and my sympathies are with the cause of the Boers. I cannot help it.'"

A number of students who had recently protested against the excommunication of Count Tolstoy assembled inside the cathed-ral and began smoking, shouting, throwing things at the holy images and whistling while the sacred elements were being pre-pared for the sacrament. Thereupon, the congregation began to thrust the distur-bers outside, and a general fight ensued. One of the cathedral banners was seized by the students who used it in the fighting outside the cathedral, where proclama-tions were thrown among the crowd, con-taining such phrases as "Long live liberty and free government," and "Down with the Czar," and "Down with rotten offi-cials." Finally the students unfurled a red flag, and an attempt by the police to seize it was the signal for a general fight.

VACANT CHAIRMANSHIP

SPECULATIONS AS TO WHO WILL SUC-
CEED MARIOTT BROSIUS.Representative Overstreet Well Qual-
ified to Preside Over the Bank-
ing and Currency Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—Representa-tive Mariott Brosius, of Pennsylvania, was chairman of the committee on banking and currency in the Congress that recently ex-pired. Had he lived he undoubtedly would have been reappointed to that position. His unexpected death leaves the question of chairman in doubt. Representative Fox-ler, of New Jersey, stood next to Chair-man Brosius, and by custom would suc-ceed him next winter. But he has been sharply identified with the factional fights for which the Republican members of that committee have been noted since the days when it was presided over by the brusque and breezy Walker, of Massachusetts, who was killed by resisting an attempt to collect a forced loan from him. More than a month ago the State Department forwarded its instructions to Mr. Loomis to represent to the Venezuelan government that these annoying interferences with our officials must cease, but so far no results have ap-peared.

Peru Settles a Claim.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—United States Minister Dudley, at Lima, Peru, cabled the State Department to-day that the gov-ernment of Peru had offered to settle for 3,000 soles the Powkes claim, and he was immediately instructed to accept the offer. The claim originated in 1891. William Powkes was an American merchant, living at Tumbez, and the military authorities subjected him to a four-month imprison-ment for resisting a twenty-four hour strike. A claim was preferred against Peru for \$5,000 on this account, but that government pro-ffered 3,000 soles (a sole being equivalent to 48 cents), and the claimant expressed his willingness to accept that sum.

NO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Insular Cases Still Under Considera-
tion by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—No cases of great importance were decided by the Su-preme Court to-day. Chief Justice Fuller announced that the court would take a recess from next Monday for a fortnight. The opinion is quite general that the de-cision of the court on the Porto Rican and Philippine questions will not be announced until after the conclusion of that recess. Justice Harlan to-day handed down the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the State of Min-ne-sota vs. C. N. Brundage. The case involved the validity of the Minnesota oleomargarine law, but the opinion delivered to-day did not go into that. Brundage had been tried and found guilty by a Minneapolis municipal court. Without appealing to higher courts of the State Brundage carried his case to the federal courts on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, attacking the con-stitutionality of the law. The Circuit Court for Minnesota sustained his contention, but that opinion was reversed in to-day's de-cision. Judge Harlan held that the pro-ceeding had been irregular because Brundage had not exhausted his remedies in the State courts.

The court announced through Justice Shiras its opinion in the case of Id. Ring, a Chinaman, who was taken into custody at Malone, N. Y., in 1897, on the ground that he had secured admission to the United States on fraudulent pretext. Id. Ring left this country in 1896, having previously to that time resided in the State of New Jer-sey. He carried with him a certificate

NEED A LESSON

MOORS AGAIN DISCOURTEOUS TO
WARDS THE UNITED STATES.Also Decreet in Settling Meritorious
Claims Long Due Citizens of
This Country.

APOLOGY TO BE DEMANDED

SPECIAL MISSION TO PROCEED TO
MOROCCO CITY AT ONCE.Cruiser New York to Convey Consul
General Gummere to Mazagan and
There Await the Outcome.

VENEZUELA ALSO DEFIANT

DISREGARDING THE RIGHTS OF A
UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENT.Another Effort to Be Made to Protect
Mr. Baiz at Barcelona—The Powkes
Claim Settled by Peru.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The State De-partment is giving renewed attention to the settlement of the claims against the gov-ernment of Morocco. The claim of Marcus Ezagut, who was murdered at Fez in June last, has been adjusted by the payment of \$5,000. But there are other claims, equally meritorious, which have not been sat-isfactorily adjusted. Recently the State De-partment gave these consideration, all ef-forts of Mr. Gummere, the consul general at Tangier, to adjust them having proved ineffective. Under these circumstances a special mission, following in this respect the practice of other governments, seemed necessary. Instructions to this end to-day were sent to Mr. Gummere, as well as a further instruction to demand an apology for an apparent discourtesy on the part of the grand vizier and the minister of for-eign affairs in attempting to defeat the purpose of the State Department in dis-patching a special commission to Morocco City.

The armored cruiser New York, with Admiral Rodgers aboard, is rapidly nearing Gibraltar, with every prospect of